THE STORY OF BREAD

A. How man has obtained his food.

1. Hunting Stage
   Men were food-gatherers. They lived on berries, nuts, fruit, and small eggs, and such small animals as they could catch or kill with their stone weapons. Later on bronze or iron weapons made hunting easier.

2. Pastoral or Shepherd Stage
   Men began to keep flocks of sheep and cattle. They learned to plant the seeds of grasses for food later on. Bronze and iron were used to make better ploughs, etc.

3. Agricultural Stage
   Men learned to plant the seeds of grasses for food later on. Bronze and iron were used to make better ploughs, etc.
How men learned to grow their food.

It is said that man learnt to grow their own food by a women and her child's death.

For the women gave little gifts on the grave of her child every day she went.

The gifts she gave were food and grass seed which were very scarce and were put on to show affection. It so happened that one day in spring some small shoots of grass which she found to be the grass which they got they need from.

Finding this she rushed home to tell her husband and he just laughed at her and to no notice. But after a time he found that this was true and planted more and so they did not have to go far to get it.

It is thought that a woman found it out for the Brunn is the Goddess of the harvest, and not a god.

---

**The Egyptians**

1. Egypt was very fertile → Nile floods + good climate = good harvests.
2. This sure supply of food → food → early civilization.

- Government: They learned to live in an orderly way.
- Religion: They thought there might be another life. Priests → holy days.
- Calendar: Invented 4241 BCE. Useful to mark holy days & to observe seasons, Nile floods.
- Calculation: They measured their fields. Studied the heavens kept accounts.
- Writing: Picture writing.
- Building: Pyramids, Temples.
- Agriculture.
AGRICULTURE

1. First plough - Oxen attached to handle of hoe. Blade of wood, point of bronze or iron.
2. Each man sowed his seed - let in the pigs to tread on it. Also trod out the corn with pigs.
3. Ground grain between two stones - later animals did the turning.
4. Learnt to let the bread ferment - made it light.
5. They watered their fields with the shadow of the Nile.

Diagram: Map of Ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia.
Imagine that you are visiting Egypt in ancient times.

Describe what you would see.

On either side of the Nile would be fertile ground where the Nile had overflowed its banks, and on that ground there would be crops of wheat and corn. It is thought that the first cities in the world were built on the banks of the Nile. The cities would be built of mud bricks and were rather close together, but only the stone ones remain now. The Pyramids that still remain are the great tombs of famous kings. It would seem enormous to stand by one and look up at the great slabs of stone. The people would be wearing short skirts of roughly woven material, and even men wore shirts in those times. Above that they would be wearing a yarkhan of the same material.

THE TIGRIS. EUPHRATES VALLEY

1. The earliest civilization in Asia — for the same reasons as Egypt — was the battleground for mountain tribes from the north, and desert tribes from the south.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Uses</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mud bricks</td>
<td>Wrote on clay tablets, copper houses, baked hard in tins, utensils</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Good canals for irrigation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Measured</td>
<td>Thought they could</td>
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<td>Invented the sundial</td>
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<tr>
<td>Divided the day</td>
<td>Soldiers use long, short hours, min, seashells, shields, spears, and shields, museums</td>
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</table>

- **Babylonians** — greatest king, Hammurabi 1700 BC, made a Code of Laws
- **Assyrians** — greatest king, Sennacherib — nearly conquered Jerusalem, Lion war
- **Chaldeans** — Nebuchadnezzar — Hanging Gardens of Babylon, conquered Jerusalem in 586 BC
THE GREEKS

1. The early Greeks (Hellenes) were barbarians from the banks of the Danube. They destroyed the civilization they found in Greece, settled down and began to build their own.

2. Because of the geography of Greece they settled down in independent communities – CITY-STATES – each with its own king, laws, army, customs.

3. The Greeks believed in moderation – their food, clothes, houses were simple. They were interested in art and sculpture and their worship shows that they knew that a beautiful thing does not need decorating.

4. They believed in democracy (rule by the people) and they were interested in talking about everything that concerned life.

5. They were good citizens (politics, athletics, science, soldiering, arts). The work shop-keeping, cooking teaching.
THE ROMANS

1. We are a practical people—improved on the discoveries of earlier civilizations—e.g. the plough.

2. At first they lived simply, like the Greeks; later the small farms disappeared and rich people owned large estates run by slaves, and lived in rich houses (with heating, windows, bath houses).

3. At first the Romans got most of their corn from Sicily, but later from Britain. They grew expensive luxuries like olives, wine, etc.

4. They gradually built up a great Empire to gain power and trade.
B - FIELD SYSTEM - all the fields in the manor were divided into 3 groups: Drink crop (barley), Bread crop (wheat), and Fallow. This was changed round each year. All land holders had some strips in each field.
THE STORY OF WRITING

MEMORY AIDS

Knot Writing

[Diagram of different knots]

[Tying a knot in your blanket]

Chinese, Persians, Peruvians, Mexico

Death
Silver or peace
Worship
Gold
Beau
1895
Dead
100's
Great 1000's

Walapin [shellbeads]

[Diagram of shellbeads]

- Indians [hurons lroquois]

TALLY STICKS (Notches)

[Diagram of tally sticks]

Robinson Crusoe Calendar

Notches on gun barrels

INDIAN PICTURE WRITING

[Various drawings and symbols]

Modern Picture Writing - Road Signs

[Diagram of road signs]

5 cause loads of men make a raid... Rock Island led by chief [head]. Horse was successful [eagle, turtle]. No live feet [snake].
EGYPTIAN Hieroglyphics

Written on Papyrus - a river weed grown especially - split pieces glued cross-cross into sheets and these made into sheets a long ribbon 100 yards or more.

The Egyptians wrote with a sharpened split reed and ink made of root, gum arabic and water. The strip was rolled up on handles of carved wood.

The name of CLEOPATRA written in hieroglyphics.

BABYLONIA (and Persia)

Wedge-shaped writing (cuneiform) written with a sharp stick on clay tablets.

The symbols of letters - single sounds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORIGIN</th>
<th>EGYPT</th>
<th>HYSOS</th>
<th>PHOENICIA</th>
<th>GREC</th>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
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NUMERALS as also hieroglyphics - ie picture letters.
How a monk set about writing a manuscript:

I, a monk, am going to do some writing so I go to the monk who kept the parchment and quills. As it was summer I decided to write out in the cloisters or if it were winter I would go to the Scriptorium.

First I rule some lines with a stick of charcoal. After this I ask God for a blessing so that I will make no mistakes. As I am one of the artists here I start by doing an illuminated letter and I border my edges with leaves and flowers. I doing slovery small letters and many embellishments so I may get a lot in. When I have finished it it put into a huge book with wooden covers and a gold clasp.

This is so the parchment will not curl up.

MIDDLE AGES

By this time parchment was the only material to write on, and there were very few relics.

During the Dark Ages (5th-8th centuries) heating had been very nearly destroyed by the barbaric invasions.

The only books were copied on parchment by monks in the monasteries.
PAPER & PRINTING

1) The Chinese were using paper 2000 years ago, when the Greeks & Romans were still using papyrus. It was made from bamboo fibres, grass, rags all pulped together and pressed flat.

2) In 847, the Arabs conquered Samarkand in Central Asia & learned the secret of making paper—factories sprang up in Arab-conquered countries—Sicily, Spain, Syria. This knowledge spread in Europe—12th Century.

3) Printing had been invented in China long before, but was not much used in Europe till the 15th Century. Difficulties—shortage of paper, expense of printing, till movable type invented.

4) In 1476, William Caxton set up a printing press in London.


TRADE and TRANSPORT

We live in a ‘Machine Age’- wheels are essential parts of machines.

There are three kinds of wheel:

a) Pully wheel —

b) Simple wheel—turning on an axle.

c) Bearing—groups of wheels connected by belts or cog. A small wheel turns a larger wheel or passes the movement to a rod or piston.
THE LOG ON LAND

1. The pully idea - made it easier to drag an animal from tree to tree
2. Sledge - easier to drag on icy ground
3. Rollers - moving the logs using feet as paddlers
4. A roller fixed permanently under a board - first use of the wheel

THE LOG ON SEA

1. First a tree limb
2. Later the front was shaped so that it cut through the water easily

NOTE: ANCIENT BRITAINS [CELSI] came to Britain in log boats

3. CORACLES were also early boats - these were used for hunting covered with skins

EARLY USES OF THE WHEEL

THE CHARIOT [Bible - Egypt - Assyria] - strength of armies increased by number of chariots - not for travel (no roads)
THE HANDMILL - queen for grinding corn. Saltet this was on a large scale. The upper stone was turned by an animal or a slave.

THE POTTER’S WHEEL - the clay moulded by the hand.

WATER WHEEL - had buckets attached to the rim, just dipped into the water. Had to be worked by slaves or animals but was more efficient than a handloof.

WATER WHEEL - driven by paddles. These first

self-working machines.

The paddle wheel was joined by an axle to the bucket wheel.

PHOENICIAN MERCHANDISE ALLEY.

Learning - glass, jewels, spices, silks, carpets, porcelain.

They taught the Greeks how to write.
THE MILL
Corn was ground by a large stone worked by an animal or a slave.

WATER MILL
- Had buckets attached to the rim just dipped into the water
- Had to be worked by slaves or animals but was more efficient than a hand mill.

WATER WHEEL
- Driven by paddles. The first self-working machine.
- The paddle wheel was joined by an axle to the bucket wheel.

WATER MILL for grinding corn - Romans.

THE PHOENICIANS
- The first great traders - had a fleet of merchant ships and traded with all the Mediterranean countries and as far North as Britain.
- They had many trading houses in different countries.
- Carthagia - They brought glass, jewels, spices, silks, carpets, porcelain
- They taught the Greeks how to write.
THE ROMANS

1. The early Britons had tracks or pathways on which they could use wheeled chariots (Boadicea). The Romans made use of these tracks or pathways when building roads.

2. Roman roads had a strong foundation of earth and stone. The forests were cleared on each side to prevent ambush.

3. These roads were meant for marching armies.

4. They linked up villas or towns. At crossings of roads, or road and river, market towns grew up. e.g. London Bridge was the nearest point to the sea where the Thames had dry land on both sides and could be ferried at a meeting place for land and sea traders.

5. When the Roman Empire broke up (c. 410 a.d.), roads were neglected. Only

pieces near towns were kept in repair for nearly 1000 years.
THE TRADE ROUTES

1. Asian Trade \rightarrow Constantinople \rightarrow Mediterranean.
2. Chinese \rightarrow Indian Trade \rightarrow Persian Gulf \rightarrow Arabian
3. Indian \rightarrow East \rightarrow Red Sea \rightarrow Alexandria.

MARCO POLO 13 century

Venice \rightarrow Constantinople \rightarrow Persia \rightarrow Tibet \rightarrow China

Palestine \rightarrow India

Marco Polo lived in Venice where his father was a wealthy merchant. With his father and uncle he travelled to China where he served the emperor, the great Kublai Khan. He learned new languages and customs and became governor of one of the Khan's cities. When he returned to Venice he wrote a book about his adventures.
17th Century England

Towns very small - London stretched from Westminster to the Tower - Children went to school noting in "Oxford Road" Streets narrow and cobbled with centre gutter.

**Roads**
- Very bad - Transport by coach,
- Packhorses or siders
- Improvement made by Turnpike Companies only on much used stretches of road.

**Transport in the Towns**
- Cobble Roads
  - Coach
  - Road
  - Stage-coach

**Transport in the Country**
- Bad roads - Highwaymen
- Turnpikes - tolls

**Industrial Revolution**
- Better Roads
  - Maldon
  - Macadam

Canals
- Bridgewater
- Grand Trunk Canal
  - 1871
TRANSPORT IN THE 19th C

RAILWAYS
1) George Stephenson (1825)
2) DJ Bessie (1825)
3) Stephenson (1828)

SHIPS
- Made of wood
- Wood, iron, frame, sail
- Steam, paddle, engine, Bell's coal

THE STORY OF MEDICINE

In early days, they were closely connected by

EGYPT

The earliest books of science we have are papyrus rolls 4000 years old. One in a book of surgery and medicine and a hour that the doctor (usually the priest) decided what was the matter, then prescribed a treatment of magic charms and herbs. Some very sensible treatments (Castor oil, honey, ointment). Some of the “magical” ideas are very foolish but have been used till very recently (Skinned mouse for whooping cough in 1920).

There were “healing temples” where the patient learnt his job, and patients came for treatment.

Hanumabi's Code of Laws (about 2000 BC) shows that the Babylonians had a well-organized knowledge of medicine.
It mentions the fee a doctor could charge for an operation—varying according to the patient's social position. From 10 shillings (52) for a nobleman, to 2 shillings for a slave.

**Case History**

**Monica Meadows**

**Septic Tonsils**

**Age 10**

**Symptoms** A sore throat for about a week. Ear ache. A cough and cold. Head ache.

**Medicine** M/5 tablets. A bottle of cough mixture. Barley water. A lot to drink.

---

**GREECE**—Hippocrates—the father of Medicine (400 BC). A teacher at the Medical School at Cos. Wrote a book showing that he separated medicine from superstition and magic. Had very little knowledge but knew something of the course of a disease and its cure. (Made careful “case histories.”) His Oath of Service is still used promising to help the sick.

**ROMA** and GALEN (a Greek). The Romans recognized the importance of doctors—based upon Roman citizenship because they were needed for military hospitals.
Galen (AD 131) wrote many books—described animals—
a tried use of drugs (N.B. Romans were not scientific—
they did not enquire into the laws of nature).

5) DARK AGES - a thousand years of ignorance - the knowledge of the Greeks
was kept alive mainly by the Arabs.

MIDDLE AGES

No scientific thought - Medicine and science
were a mixture of foolish charms and magic.
Even "Scholars" accepted without question the
beliefs of ancient authorities (Greeks, Arabs).
The monks sometimes kept herb gardens and
practised the rites, but sometimes the Church
forbade them doing so.

ROGER BACON - The first English scientist, c. 1235
Believed that it was necessary to make
experiments if anything new was ever
to be learnt.

1) What scholars must learn Arabius (Greek
and not trust to had translations).
2) That scholars must understand without
assistance, geometry, and sciences. Bacon thought to much time
was wasted in arguing about things that
couldn't be proved - e.g. how far from
heaven to hell, how soon actors turn into
angels?

What Bacon studied

OPTICS - (Why articles looks bent in water, why things
look smaller at a distance).

The MAGNET, the Elixir of Life, Astrology
The behaviour of Light, geography, hot sources,
Tall trees and towers - Arab & Greek Grammar,
Nature of angles and charms - how to
cure wounds.
Bacon was a priest and for many years the Church kept him prisoner in a monastery because of his heretical opinions. Then a new Pope asked him to write down his views in a book. It begins:

The four general causes of human ignorance and error and prejudice were Authority, Custom, and preconceived notions of his own wisdom.

A TOWN IN THE MIDDLE AGES

No drainage no sanitation, no sewage except for gutter in the middle of the street. All kinds of rubbish was thrown in this gutter. Flies, rats, and fleas were plentiful.

Heaps spread plague. Very little sun, because the house overtopped at the top. The wells were in the market place and sometimes refuse from the gutter soaked through the cracks in the well, and this spread disease.
MODERN MEDICINE

Increased knowledge after 16th century
1) Drugs from newly discovered countries e.g. quinine from America
2) More knowledge about infectious diseases e.g. whooping cough, measles.
3) Better translation of medical texts
4) Discovery of blood circulation by W. Harvey 1578-1657

SCIENCE

- Astronomy
  - Knowledge of the Universe
  - Omens - war, religious rites
  - Compass
  - Horoscopes, Fortune telling (today)
  - Galileo

- Astrology

- Antics
  - Simpson
  - Chloroform
  - Nursing improved by Florence Nightingale (Crimean War)
  - Antibiotics
    - Eliezer
    - Pasteur
    - Fleming
    - Pancoast

SURGERY

- Vaccination
- Inoculation

- Surgery
  - 1822-85
  - Against phthisis
  - Pasteurised milk
  - Antiseptic
  - Simpson
  - Chloroform
  - Nursing improved by Florence Nightingale (Crimean War)
CHINESE

Arab
	Painting

Paper
[Arab 1050

Gunpowder
used in Europe
from 1320

Changed methods
of warfare. (1345)

Customs in England
(1472)

Chinese signs

THE MAKING OF ENGLAND

A Roman Britain 54 A.D. 407 A.D.

Roads → Towns
for ruling purposes

 ingl. 

Roman:

Language

Customs

Laws

Other good things

Principal improved agriculture, industries
Assessing of wages

Fast than

Money, sweetening

Mines = lead, tin

Protection

Hadrian's wall & Pax Romana

Romania

Christianity 293 A.D.
**TYTHING**

10 families or tuns joined together for protection

HUNDRED

10 tythings of 100 families

Held Hundred Courts which settled quarrels for a large district.

**TYTHING**

Cluster of wooden halls surrounded by a ditch and earth wall

< one saxon-family or "wif". The farmer of the family shared one churny wooden plough - grew wheat, rye, oats & barley for beef - 3 field system - Paid taxes to thegn or food.

**TENURIST**

The place where all members of the tun met to discuss matters such as quarrels, alliances, marriage etc.
ALFRED and THE DANES

The Danes (Northmen, Vikings) had been attacking England for many years—when
Alfred came to the throne (King of Wessex ruled over all England) the Danes
had overrun half the country and were already attacking Wessex.

Alfred bribed the
Danes to leave him in peace. Wessex
Alfred built a
Navy of small
measurable ships
so that his people taking up half
could take refuge, time so that
with cattle killed all agriculture died
and relations came to place of the royal.
The Danes

Their sails as black as a starless night,
Home moving on with mailed might;
Rows of gleaming shields these hung
Over the gunwales in great slung.
And the broad black branches fluttered and flapped
Like ravens' pinions as dappled lapped
The Norsemen's valles, their oxen shone

Every Dane a hawk's neck,
Glittering gold, how each robed lord
Waved in the air his threatening sword
One long push through surf and foam
And they kept, as the rolling wave had gone,
On out Saxon shore their newfound home.

George Borrow
promised to leave England to William in his will

King of England (1042)
Edward brought Norman generals, bishops, abbots, builders to help him govern England.
In 1051 Edward's cousin Duke William of Normandy invaded England he said afterwards that Edward had...
A. THE MAKING OF THE BRITISH ISLES

1) The Norman Conquest 1066

William invaded England among his hosts (Monks) - their lands were secured but their power was weakened. The English system was made universal. All men bound together by lord/holding.

William who had the Papal blessing in his invasion allowed the Church to hold its own territories. The English system of lords and vassals were allowed to retain more land if they could.

Henry II accused of being unjust and tyrannical. The Black Death caused huge loss of life and the English system of lords and vassals was weakened. Henry II put all these things right.

The king of Pembroke (stronghold) became very powerful. He kept Henry II to conquer Ireland in 1170.
C) EDWARD I

"The Hammer of the Scots"

1. Marriage alliance failed - marriage of Henry and Eleanor
2. Ownership - failed
   - John Balliol defeated Edward
   - Edward I defeated
3. William Wallace became a king
   - Scotland had always been an ally of France, and an enemy of England

D) JAMES I - 1603

Scotland had always been an ally of France, and an enemy of England.

- Scottish colony planted by James
- Constant rebellion
- Colony made in Elizabeth's reign
- James I of England
- Scotland
- King

Wales

Edward I conquered
- Insulinde
- Lost
- Welsh
- 1st Prince of Wales
E) QUEEN ANNE - GREAT BRITAIN

- Act of Union between England and 4 in 1707
- parliament
- Great Britain
- Separate
- Parliament

F) TO DAY

Spoilt by red ink
Edward's attempts to conquer Scotland

Edward's first attempt to conquer Scotland seemed very sound. It was to marry his son, the Prince of Wales, to King Alexander's daughter, Margaret (Maid of Norway). King Alexander of Scotland agreed and so Margaret was sent for.

But on the way over from Norway, it was very rough and Margaret who was very frail was very ill and they had to stop on the way and she died. So his first plan failed.

Edward's second plan came to him when King Alexander died. There was no direct heir to the throne, but four Scottish barons with royal blood were fighting over it. Two of these barons were John Balliol and Robert Bruce.

Now Robert Bruce was much the strongest of these two and Edward realized this and then made his second plan which was to make an appointment with John Balliol. He said if I fight Robert Bruce for you and yet the throne for you will you let me be an overlord to you. Balliol agreed to this and all went well until Balliol didn't like some of the acts that Williams was doing and fixed him. These acts got harder and harder until Balliol refused to obey me. I Edward was angry and fought with Balliol and won and became King of England, Wales and Scotland. But some people in Scotland were causing trouble and Edward heard this and went to Scotland and fought one of these people whose name was William Wallace. Wallace was defeated and Edward took over to show the people what happened if they disobeyed.
him put Wallace to death by cutting his head off and quartering him and sent a quarter to each town in Scotland.

Then Robert Bruce was aged to be leading a rising and although old insisted on going up to Scotland. But on the way he died and Edward became King of England.

After 7 years Edward was persuaded to grand fight Bruce. He went but was badly defeated and Bruce was King of Scotland.

B

The Story of the Church

- The conversion of England

Roman - the Pope became Christianity in England.

- Roman migration from Christianity to Celtic Britain

- Celtic Church victor of England

- Synod of Whitby

- Clash of Power, Middle Ages

- Synod of Whitby

- English Church Rome
LIFE in a MONASTERY

VOWS
- Poverty
- Obedience
- Never to marry

WORSHIP
- Matins (4 a.m.)
- Mass
- Vespers
- Preaching

SCHOOLS
- Attached to monasteries
- Churchman of a rood becomes a king's chief

Farming
- Wool
- Corn
- Gardens
- Fishponds
- Mill
- Kitchen

Westminster Abbey
Built by Edward the Confessor (1042-1066), intended for the Church half-built by Archbishop Dunstan.

Copying books - some beautifully illuminated capitals, scrollwork, and margins.

 Abbey Church

Poor

Games of sick
GUEST

1. Preaching
2. Prayer
3. Sleep
4. Work in fields
5. Baking
6. Chopping
7. Meat preparation
8. Kitchen
9. Kitchen
10. Guest

Abbey Green

Abbey

Abbey Church

X

Simpson's Walk
Nunnery
Station

Kitchen

Society

Barn

Chapter house

Dormitory

Grange

Grange

Grange

Severals

West front

Wardrobe

Pyx shed
THE NORMAL KING IN THE CHURCH

William the Norman
The Pope blessed the Norman invasion - William the Norman
William's son - William the Conqueror
William the Conqueror's actions were disruptive to the church
He dissolved monasteries
He took away some of its rights
He refused to appoint bishops
Later he appointed Anselm
Anselm was a Bishop
Bishops were the kings of symbols of his office
In the 15th century, the church was only educated people
People who helped him govern
By 1200 every town had a grammar school

THE CHURCH in NORMAN TIMES

RICH and POWERFUL

- LAND Religious societies
- LAWSUNTS The church could try everyone for spiritual offenders (heresy, blasphemy) and
- RENTS from its lands
- TITHES The church took one tenth of everyone's yearly income, often of Hell because of the cruel punishments they saw in life.
- FEES for services
- EXCOMMUNICATION People who claimed THE RIGHT to appoint bishops - burial, marriage, and ARChBISHOPS from church courts
- FINE FROM CHURCH members of King's council helped to rule England
- EDUCATION Churchman only educated people - statements

D. THE NORMAL KING IN THE CHURCH
William the Norman - William the Conqueror
William the Conqueror's actions were disruptive to the church
He dissolved monasteries
He took away some of its rights
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Anselm was a Bishop
Bishops were the kings of symbols of his office
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People who helped him govern
By 1200 every town had a grammar school
HENRY II (1154-89) and DECKET

AIM → To increase the power of the King.

He first had to weaken the power of the Barons who had got out of control during the 15 years of civil war. Then:

- Henry II tried to lessen the power of the CHURCH.
  1. He wanted to try all men for ordinary offences in the King's law courts.
  2. Made his friend and Chancellor, Thomas Becket, the Archbishop of Canterbury hoping for his help.
  3. Becket upheld the rights of the Church — was exiled — later he was excommunicated and two bishops who took oaths from the King Henry were in Normandy when he heard this — lost his temper.

"My subjects are sluggish — they allow me to be made the laughing stock of a lowborn clerk — are there..."
none of the clergymen eating my bread
who will rid me of this turbulent priest?
Your knights killed Becket.
Becket was looked on as a martyr —
Henry dared not interfere further with
the rights of the Church.

HINDUISM

Principal gods

BRAHMA = The creator
VISHNU = The preserver
SIVA = The destroyer

The river Ganges is considered holy
and to bathe in its waters is a religious
ceremony. The most important religious
book is called the Bhagavad-gita

Underline your headings neatly and make
a margin — you lose marks for this.

Find out:
1. My sign of the Zodiac
2. Which newspaper carries horoscopes.
3. What my forecast is this week
4. Any pictures of a story television...
The Jews believed in one god named **Yahweh**. After the exile in Babylon, they believed there was only one god. They were taught about god by prophets. A temple was built at Jerusalem. The Jews looked forward to the coming of the **Messiah**.

**Buddhism**

Siddhartha Gautama Buddha was an Indian Prince who gave up power, riches and home to seek wisdom. He made eight rules for living a good life. He had many followers and his teaching spread from India to China and Japan.

**Mohammed**

Mohammed lived at the beginning of the 6th in Mecca. His teaching brought hostility. He broke the 360 idols in the temple. After this he left Mecca and travelled teaching the people.
The gods lived on Mount Olympus.

**The Northern Gods**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>UGARD</th>
<th>MIDDARD</th>
<th>ASPATH</th>
<th>World of Men</th>
<th>SEA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The world of gods and men:
- Odin - King of the Gods
- Loki - God of Evil
- Freya - Queen of the Gods
- Thor - god of the thunder

**Sacred Animals**
- bow
- bat
- crocodile

**The Greeks and Romans**

The gods were like men, but stronger, braver, wiser and more beautiful. When men asked the gods for help, they offered them sacrifices.

Zeus (Jupiter) - King of the gods
Hera (Juno) - Queen of the gods
Pallas (Apollo) - Sun god
Athene (Minerva) - Goddess of Wisdom
Aphrodite (Venus) - Goddess of Love
Ares (Mars) - God of War
Artemis (Diana) - Goddess of the moon
Hermes (Mercury) - Messenger of the gods.
The Story of Religion

Egypt

The most important religious book was the *Book of the Dead*. From this we learn about the gods and the ceremonies connected with the entry of a man’s soul into the next world.

Osiris - god of the Dead.
Isis - His wife, goddess of the Nile.
Thoth - Ibis headed, the scribe.
Maat - goddess of justice.
Amen-Ra - Hauiti headed, the great Sun god.
Anubis - Jackal headed, the god’s herald.

The Ankh
The symbol of life